

701—39.1 (422) Who must file.**39.1(1) Residents of Iowa.**

a. Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1993. For each taxable year, every resident of Iowa, except any resident claimed as a dependent on another person's return, whose net income is greater than \$13,500 in the case of married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, heads of household and surviving spouses or greater than \$9,000 in the case of single persons must make, sign, and file a return. Each resident who is claimed as a dependent on another person's return and whose net income is \$4,000 or more, or whose net income is \$5,000 or more for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, must make, sign, and file a return. For purposes of this subrule, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax, along with the partial exclusion of pension and other retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422), is included in net income to determine if a person must file a return. In addition, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, the phase-out exclusion for social security benefits described in 701—subrule 40.23(3) for residents who are younger than 65 years of age on December 31 of the tax year is included in net income to determine if a person must file a return.

b. Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2009, for residents 65 years of age or older. For these taxable years, every resident of Iowa, except any resident claimed as a dependent on another person's return, who is at least 65 years of age or older on December 31 of the tax year, whose net income is greater than \$24,000 in the case of married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, heads of household and surviving spouses or greater than \$18,000 in the case of single persons must make, sign, and file a return. For married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, only one spouse is required to be 65 years of age or older on December 31 of the tax year. Each resident who is claimed as a dependent on another person's return and whose net income is \$5,000 or more must make, sign, and file a return.

For purposes of this subrule, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax, the partial exclusion of pension and other retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422), and the phase-out exclusion for social security benefits described in 701—subrule 40.23(3) are included in net income to determine if a person must file a return.

c. Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, for residents 65 years of age or older. For each taxable year, every resident of Iowa, except any resident claimed as a dependent on another person's return, who is at least 65 years of age or older on December 31 of the tax year, whose net income is greater than \$32,000 in the case of married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, heads of household and surviving spouses or greater than \$24,000 in the case of single persons must make, sign, and file a return. For married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, only one spouse is required to be at least 65 years of age or older on December 31 of the tax year. Each resident who is claimed as a dependent on another person's return and whose net income is \$5,000 or more must make, sign, and file a return.

For purposes of this subrule, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax, the partial exclusion of pension and other retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422), and the phase-out exclusion for social security benefits described in 701—subrule 40.23(3) are included in net income to determine if a person must file a return.

39.1(2) Nonresidents of Iowa.

a. Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1993. For each taxable year, every nonresident of Iowa must make, sign, and file an Iowa return if the nonresident has a net income of \$1,000 or more from Iowa sources and meets one or more of the following conditions: (1) has a net income from all sources that is greater than \$13,500 in the case of married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, heads of household and surviving spouses, (2) has a net income from all sources greater than \$9,000 in the case of single persons, or (3) is claimed as a dependent

on another person's return and has a net income from all sources of \$4,000 or more or has a net income from all sources of \$5,000 or more if the tax year begins on or after January 1, 2001. For purposes of this paragraph, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax that is allocable to Iowa is included in net income to determine if the nonresident has sufficient net income from Iowa sources to make and file a return. In determining net income from all sources, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax, along with the partial exclusion of pension and other retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422), is included in net income to determine if a person must file a return. In addition, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, the phase-out exclusion for social security benefits described in 701—subrule 40.23(3) for nonresidents who are under 65 years of age on December 31 of the tax year is included in determining net income from all sources to determine if a person must file a return.

b. Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2009, for nonresidents 65 years of age or older. For these taxable years, every nonresident of Iowa must make, sign, and file an Iowa return if the nonresident has a net income of \$1,000 or more from Iowa sources and meets one or more of the following conditions: (1) has a net income from all sources that is greater than \$24,000 in the case of married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, heads of household and surviving spouses, (2) has a net income from all sources greater than \$18,000 in the case of single persons, or (3) is claimed as a dependent on another person's return and has a net income from all sources of at least \$5,000. For married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, only one spouse is required to be 65 years of age or older on December 31 of the tax year. For purposes of this subrule, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax that is allocable to Iowa is included in net income to determine if the nonresident has sufficient net income from Iowa sources to make and file a return. In determining net income from all sources, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax, the partial exclusion of pension and other retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422), and the phase-out exclusion for social security benefits described in 701—subrule 40.23(3) are included in net income to determine if a person must file a return.

c. Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, for nonresidents 65 years of age or older. For these taxable years, every nonresident of Iowa must make, sign, and file an Iowa return if the nonresident has a net income of \$1,000 or more from Iowa sources and meets one or more of the following conditions: (1) has a net income from all sources that is greater than \$32,000 in the case of married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, heads of household and surviving spouses, (2) has a net income from all sources greater than \$24,000 in the case of single persons, or (3) is claimed as a dependent on another person's return and has a net income from all sources of at least \$5,000. For married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, only one spouse is required to be 65 years of age or older on December 31 of the tax year. For purposes of this subrule, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax that is allocable to Iowa is included in net income to determine if the nonresident has sufficient net income from Iowa sources to make and file a return. In determining net income from all sources, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax, the partial exclusion of pension and other retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422), and the phase-out exclusion for social security benefits described in 701—subrule 40.23(3) are included in net income to determine if a person must file a return.

d. Nonresidents with net incomes of less than \$1,000 that are subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, every nonresident of Iowa who has a net income from Iowa sources of less than \$1,000 must make, sign, and file a return if the nonresident is subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax.

39.1(3) Part-year residents of Iowa.

a. Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1993. For each taxable year, every part-year resident of Iowa must make, sign, and file a return if the individual has a net income of \$1,000 or more from Iowa sources and meets one or more of the following conditions: (1) has a net income from all sources that is greater than \$13,500 in the case of married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a

combined return form or filing separate returns, heads of household and surviving spouses, (2) has a net income from all sources that is greater than \$9,000 in the case of a single person, or (3) is claimed as a dependent on another person's return and had a net income from all sources of \$4,000 or more or has a net income from all sources of \$5,000 or more if the tax year begins on or after January 1, 2001. For purposes of this paragraph, the portion of a lump-sum distribution that is allocable to Iowa is included in net income to determine if the person has sufficient net income from Iowa sources to make and file a return. In determining net income from all sources, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax, along with the partial exclusion of pension and other retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422), is included in net income to determine if a person must file a return. In addition, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, the phase-out exclusion for social security benefits described in 701—subrule 40.23(3) for part-year residents who are younger than 65 years of age on December 31 of the tax year is included in determining net income from all sources to determine if a person must file a return.

b. Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2009, for nonresidents 65 years of age or older. For these taxable years, every part-year resident of Iowa must make, sign, and file an Iowa return if the part-year resident has a net income of \$1,000 or more from Iowa sources and meets one or more of the following conditions: (1) has a net income from all sources that is greater than \$24,000 in the case of married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, heads of household and surviving spouses, (2) has a net income from all sources greater than \$18,000 in the case of single persons, or (3) is claimed as a dependent on another person's return and has a net income from all sources of at least \$5,000. For married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, only one spouse is required to be 65 years of age or older on December 31 of the tax year. For purposes of this subrule, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax that is allocable to Iowa is included in net income to determine if the part-year resident has sufficient net income from Iowa sources to make and file a return. In determining net income from all sources, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax, the partial exclusion of pension and other retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422), and the phase-out exclusion for social security benefits described in 701—subrule 40.23(3) are included in net income to determine if a person must file a return.

c. Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, for part-year residents 65 years of age or older. For these taxable years, every part-year resident of Iowa must make, sign, and file an Iowa return if the part-year resident has a net income of \$1,000 or more from Iowa sources and meets one or more of the following conditions: (1) has a net income from all sources that is greater than \$32,000 in the case of married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, heads of household and surviving spouses, (2) has a net income from all sources greater than \$24,000 in the case of single persons, or (3) is claimed as a dependent on another person's return and has a net income from all sources of at least \$5,000. For married persons filing jointly, filing separately on a combined return or filing separate returns, only one spouse is required to be 65 years of age or older on December 31 of the tax year. For purposes of this subrule, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax that is allocable to Iowa is included in net income to determine if the part-year resident has sufficient net income from Iowa sources to make and file a return. In determining net income from all sources, the portion of a lump-sum distribution subject to separate federal tax, the partial exclusion of pension and other retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422), and the phase-out exclusion for social security benefits described in 701—subrule 40.23(3) are included in net income to determine if a person must file a return.

d. Part-year residents with net incomes of less than \$1,000 that are subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, every part-year resident of Iowa who has a net income from Iowa sources of less than \$1,000 must make, sign, and file a return if the part-year resident is subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax.

39.1(4) Returns of the handicapped. If a taxpayer is physically or mentally unable to make a return, the return shall be made by a duly authorized agent, guardian or other person charged with the care of

the person or property of such taxpayer. A power of attorney must accompany a return made by an agent or guardian.

39.1(5) *Minimum income requirement.* See rules 701—40.1(422) to 40.52(422) and any subsequent rules in Chapter 40 for the computation of net income to determine if a taxpayer meets the minimum filing requirements described in subrules 39.1(1), 39.1(2), and 39.1(3).

39.1(6) *Final return.* If a taxpayer has died during the year, see paragraph 39.4(2) “*d.*”

39.1(7) *Returns filed for refund.* A taxpayer whose Iowa source net income or all source net income is less than the amount for which the filing of an Iowa individual income tax return is required must file a return to receive a refund of Iowa income tax withheld or Iowa estimated tax paid in the tax year or to receive a refund from an Iowa refundable tax credit. Refundable tax credits include the child and dependent care credit, the early childhood development tax credit, the research activities credit, the motor vehicle fuel tax credit, the claim of right credit (if elected in accordance with rule 701—38.18(422)), the assistive device credit, the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit, the investment tax credit for value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes, the soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit, the wage-benefit tax credit, the soy-based transformer fluid tax credit, the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit, and the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.5 and 422.13.